WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

forty-four witnesses have been examined

and 212 exhibits and instruments in writ-

ing were put in evidence. Early in the

trial it became evident that the proof in

this case would depend largely upon cir-

has been given to the prosecution to bring

out every detail to substantiate its charge

and every opportunity has been given to

"Before going into the details of the lav

applicable especially to this case I will lay before you a few general rules of law

of the innocence of the defendant remains

intil his gin't is established beyond all

alled upon to establish his innocence

ust not be construed to his prejudic.

but the jury is the exclusive judg- of the

evidence, taking into consideration the

credibility of the witnesses, their hostility

to the defendant, etc. Unless counsel

those things must be disregarded."

The recorder then read from the indict-

nto consideration was whether or not the

leferdant tried to kill Harry Cornish with

"I do not think there is is any conten

tion," said the recorder, "that this is

MORE WITNESSES HEARD.

the Senate Committee.

The Montana Senatorial enquiry was con

inued before the Committee on Privilege

and Elections of the Senate today, Before

Senator Chandler called the committee to

order, the usual scenes were enacted. For

mer Senator Faulkner, counsel-in-chief for

tion with Representative Campbell of Mon-

tana, counsel-in-chief for the memorialists

thunderbolts at each other during session

the committee is not in session.

fours, but bey keep the ax buried when

Mr. Birney, associate counsel for the me

consulting counsel, sat by the blazing oak

chatted till Senator Chandler entered. Then

they touched upon the currency question

ative Hartman of Montana, and Attorney

testimony. Senator Turley sat opposit

during the last two years, being co

pelled to account for nearly every dollar which he had received and expended. He was forced to tell, as far as his memory served him, against what banks his checks

He said he had lived in Montag

Mr. Foster asked: "Did Mr. Daly ever

"Ha did."
"What did he say to you?"
"Mr. Daly never said anything to me.
Mr. Keegan, one of Mr. Daly's mine superintendents, told me that Mr. Daly wanted
me to go down to Flathead county and
help Mr. Whiteside out on his election: I
was given a check for \$175."
"How long did you remain in Flathead

"How long did you remain in Flathead

"During the campaign. On the train to dutte, after the election, I saw Mr. White-ide, and he told me that Clark money had been used to beat him, and he would

election. "I asked Mr. Whiteside to let me have money to get home on. He said he only had \$7. He said he had \$20,000 a few days ago before, but it not belth, his money he had turned it over to the State. Whiteside said he had been offered \$100,000 to leave the town. I told him he was a fool for not taking it, and he said he could make more by turning the money into the State."

The committee adjourned at 12:15 to

THEIR L.FENDER STABBED.

Daniel Carr Injured While Protect-

ing Women.

MAUCHCHUNK, Pa., Feb. 19.-A mur

Carr, a restaurant-keeper, on Susquehan

na Street, last night. The fellow stopped

two ladies who were passing, and Mr. Carr

interfered, when the man suddenly drew a

knife and stabbed him three times in the

picked up a heavy stool and followed his assailant, striking him a terrible blow on the head, which dropped him to the ground.

The Sheridan's Rough Voyage.

The War Department received the fo

lowing desparch today from Depot Quar-

ermaster Long, at San Francisco: "Cap

tain Conflirg, transport quartermaster

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Mr. Carr ran into his place of bu

jail terribly injured about the head.

lerous tramp dangerously stabbed Daniel

General Nolan of that State, Senator Har-

oison which killed Mrs. Adams.

The court is the sole judge of the law,

the defence to refute the charge.

mstantial evidence. Every opportunity

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVE

Conflicting Constructions Based on News From the Front.

London Opinion Varies Between a Mere Change in Tactics, With Few or No Casualties, and a Rout, Accompanied by an Appalling Death List-England Surly With Disgust, But Bears Misfortune With Less Protest Than Other Nations-Refatives of the Soldiers Anxions for Tidings From the Scene of Battle. Despairing of Ladysmith's Relief.

LONDON, Feb. 10,-Opinion concern Buller's latest movement in South Africa varies with the conflicting reports received Yesterday's despatches were gloomy, and implied a rout as bad, if not worse than that at Spion Kop. This morning hope is again revived by a despatch to the "Central News" from its correspondent at Spearman's Camp which, under date of February 9, makes the following statement:

"General Buller's retirement was mere ly a change of tactics, which was rendered essary owing to information which was obtained during the present forward movement." The correspondent adds that the entire force will soon be at work again. The British casualties, he says, were trifling, and were merely cases of men slightly wounded.

On the other hand the Boer despatches which during the war have in the main proved accurate describe the movement as one of retreat with many casualties and panic. This view of the matter is in part sustained by the press despatches which tn spite of severe pruning by the Government censor hint darkly at another repulse to British arms. The latter say:

'Vaal Krantz proved a second Spion Kop. After night attacks by the light of the dry grass which they had fired, the Boers started Wednesday morning to drive Buller back. All day their guns, large and small, mounted on the surrounding hilltops, swept the British position with a storm-of steel shells that carried death and disaster everywhere. All efforts to sice the terrific fire were useless and there was nothing but retreat left."

The Boer despatches say that Buller's forces have already reached the south bank of the Tugela, and these despatches are ac-

If it really is another defeat the English public is not surprised, for England has grown surly with disgust. In France, such repeated bad news would have overturned the Government; in America, there would have been a clamor from every State. In England, if you read the newspapers, you would scarcely know that the invincible soldiers of the Empire were being beaten and slaughtered regularly by a lot of Boer

The only ones who seem especially anxlous for news are the relatives of the men who are being so systematically slaughtered. But some of the stubbern Britons are summing up courage enough to ask the question, "Do you think Buller will ever be able to reach Pretoria?" and the answer to this enquiry is sometimes as bold is to express doubt about Buller ever beng able to get as far as Ladysmith.

Two months ago such doubts would have been regarded as preposterous, and certainly treasonable. Today Great Britain is able to admit almost anything, and the Redmond following declares if England does not seek for terms soon, the Boers will dictate a most humiliating settlement

It is accepted now that General White and his men will soon be marched triumphantly to Pretoria as "honorable pris-

THE FIGHT AT KOODOOSBERG.

Boers Saved From Disaster by a Lack

of British Cavalry. KOODOOSBERG DRIFT, Feb. 8-(Via Modder River) .- The Boers, strongly re enforced from the Zuluani Laager, eighteen miles west of the head laager at Koppies Dam, made a determined attack on General Macdonald's forces yesterday.

The Boers opened at dawn with occasional shrapnel. During the morning the fire increased, especially to the westward. The Boers mounted a seven-pounder among the bushes on the flat top of a kopje to the enced shellwest, and at nine o'clock cor ing three companies of the Scaforth Highlanders who were holding a breastwork on the back of a kopje. The Boers found the range, which was about 1,000 yards, and the first shot hit the base of the hill. The Boers then maintained a heavy shrapnel fire for two hours. There were comparatively few casualties among the British.

This was due to the fact that the men took advantage of every bit of cover that nd. Major Granet with the Sixty-second Battery opened on the Boers' gun from a position south of the river and west of the British position. The ranges. were from 2,000 to 3,000 yards. The positions of the Boer gun was ascertained by the smoke when the gun was fired, and the Sixty-second Battery poured in shells and his brother's case in the Auditing Bureau shrapnel until in the middle of the after- of the Treasury Department. He stated shrapnel until in the middle of the after-noon the gun was silenced. M-anwhile the Boers descended the hill they had been the officers of the department, and he Boers descended the nill they had been the holding under cover of some brush on the side, and occupied Painter's Farm and Sand Drift, two miles to the west. Two services the case would be settled without serious difficulty either by transfer or by finding some new position for his brother where relations would be more congestions. companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders with their Maxim gun and a section of artillery held the Boers in this position until dusk. The Boers kept sniping persistently from a donga, but when they attempted to creep eastward among the trees along both banks of the river

they were driven back by the British. A cavalry brigade consisting of a composite regiment, the Scots Greys and the Sixteenth and Twelfth Lancers, and two batteries of horse artillery arrived from Modder River at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and kept to the northwest, cutting

The Boers then retired to the west, ger erally between the Sand Drift Kopjes. head advance of the cavalry brigade, but among the Boers, who galloped away the west. The British cavalrymen were too exhausted to continue the pursuit and

returned to camp. The officers say that if they had been able to encircle the Boer position quicke they would have captured the gun which | Kan

caused so much annoyance and inflicted neavy loss on the burghers.

The Seaforth Highlanders, three compa-nies of the First Highland Light Infantry, formerly the Seventy-first, and two anies of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) held the eastern kopje till undown and remained there for the

The British were greatly handicapped early in the day because of the lack of mounted men. The field telegraph worked admirably.

RETREATED IN THE NIGHT.

kind the Boers.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 8-(11:50 p. m.) -General Macdonald's cavalry reconnoitred north and west of Koodoosberg today, out could not find any Boers. A squadron of the Ninth Lancers skirmished four miles below the drift, but could not see any burghers, and it was evident that they had retreated during the night. The Boers lost several men yesterday in trying to reach the only accessible water. To get to this point they had to traverse a sand ridge about 300 yards in length. A

a sand ridge about 300 yards in length. If few thorn bushes afforded the only cove and the Argyles and Sutherland High-landers, with the Maxim section of the ar-tillery, pounded this ridge incessantly throughout the afternoon. The Boers from a kopie made desperate efforts to reach

the water, but were unsuccessful.

A section of the cavalry brigade and horse artillery attacked the Boers in the renoon, and drove them back to their nountain laager. It is estimated that the Boers have lost about 100 men since the

LORD ROBERTS LOCATED.

Said to Be Conferring With Steyn

and Kruger. LONDON, Feb. 10.—A telegram from Modder River, dated February 9, states ommunications with Presidents Kruger and Steyn in regard to the alleged wanton damage to property in Natal. This is a significant hint as to the whereabouts of the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa.

THE RECALL INEXPLICABLE. The Retiring of Macdonald and Bab-

ington Not Understood. LONDON, Feb. 10.-It is reported that the forces of Generals Macdonald and Babngton have arrived back at Modder River rom Koodoosberg Drift. The true inward-

from Roodoosberg Drift. The true inward-fless of the recall of this expedition is not definitely explained from any source. One despatch states that the expedition was withdrawn because the Boers deserted their positions. On the contrary, another despatch says the expedition withdrew be-cause the original plan could not be car-ried out owing to the difficulties of the

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BOERS.

An Ambulance Corps of Irish-Ameri-

eans Organized in Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 10 .- Thirty-nine youn rish-Americans, mainly remocsed of com missioned and non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard and Clan-Na-Gael Guards, will leav Chicago tomorrow for New York. The Chicago tomorrow for New York. Then they will sail to Lourenco Marques to act as an ambulance corps for the Boers. They will be joined by elevel volunteers from Boston, the entire fifty leaving under the auspices of the United Irish and Red Cross

Colonel John E. Finerty, commanding the Clan-Na-Gael Guards, started the movement a few months ago and has col-lected nearly \$15,000 to further the object The majority of the volunteers fought in the Spanish-American war. The contin-gent will sail from New York next Thurs

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS.

A Conference at the White House Concerning Hawaii.

The President had co s this of Congress, among whom were Senators Allison, Cullom, Hanna, Lodge, and Mc-Comas, and Representatives Dick, Gros-able calm, and he did not speak to any enor, and Kerr. It was intimated that the

On account of the lack of a representaive body in Hawaii to act upon measure of relief, it is said, the government of the

of relief, it is said, the government of the Islands finds itself powerless to deal with the emergency by which it is confronted.

"There is little legal authority by which President Dole and his advisers can act," remarked one of the President's visitors this morning, "and there is no money with which to pay expenses except such as is provided by the municipality and by private subscription."

It is understood to be the President's view of the situation that Congress should pass an emergency act convoking the for-

pass an emergency act convoking the for-mer Hawaiian Legislature and clothin it with authority to deal with the plague and other public questions pending the adoption of a scheme of government for

Republican Senators and Representative Republican Senators and Representatives who visited the White House today were unanimous in the opinion that Congress should take cognizance of the situation at once, and act promptly upon some measure of relief.

Representative Bartholdt of Missour ntro-luced Bernard S. Furrer to the Presi den't his morning. Mr. Furrer is sub-Treasurer of St. Louis, and his mission to Washington is to obtain more clerical help and a larger appropriation for his office in St. Louis. His visit to the President

was largely of a social pature.

Representative Grosvenor was questioned this morning regarding the settlement of

Representative Boreing of Kentucky wa at the White House today, and said, in reply to a question, that he had no private despatches from his State. He believed, however, that there would be a peaceful of relition may be a peaceful of relition may be supported to the state of t adjustment of political matters soon, and that Kentucky would cease to be regarded

seat of war. as a seat or war.

Mr. Boreing takes the view that Governor Taylor will submit to the action of the courts, whether their decision is just r unjust. That will leave him a free

Other callers at the White House today were Senator Foster in company with Representative Jones, Representative Thomas of Iowa, Representative Moody of Massachusetts, Representative Livingston of Georgia, Representative William Alden Smith, and a delegation from that State,

General Shafter, former Senator Butler of South Carolina, and former Representative Findlay of Baltimoré.

The President has approved joint resolithmen, No. 6, authorizing the Secretary of War to me \$50,000 of the appropriation for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the Insea year ending June 30 next, for the construction of a modern military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Molineux's Fate Now Rests in the Hands of Twelve Men.

Early Morning Scenes in the Court room-Last Requests Made by Counsel-Recorder Goff's Charge-He Believes There Is No Contention That the Case Is One of Manslaughter,

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 .- Recorder Goff fin shed his charge to the Molineux jury at 2:24 o'clock this afternoon and the jur at once retired. A verdict is not expected for at least three hours as the court sug gested the consideration of many points. The hearing of the requests of counsel

the charge of the recorder, and the jury's verdict was all that was left unfinished this morning of one of the most remarkable murder trials in the records of New York's criminal courts The jury spent last night at the Astor

House, and was ready for work this mornng. Manheim Brown, whose illness with proves things which he says he will prove the grip and rheumatism necessitated the postponement of the trial from January 24, until last Monday, and prevented a ession of court on Thursday afternon, said his morning that he was all right.

The Molineuxs were the first of those vitally interested in the trial to put in an appearance this morning. They reached the court building just after 10 o'clock, and hurried upstairs. General Molineux topped on the grounds to talk with a friend and the conducting of his wife and daughter-in-law to the court room was left to Mr. Marshall, the only member of the Evidence in the Clark Case Before ion which almost amounted to a that General Lord Roberts has had further defence's array of lawyers who has not been heard from during the trial. When Mr. Marshall and the women left the elevator in the corridor, the crowd respectfully fell back and opened an aisle for them. The two women have become well known to the frequenters of the court building since the trial begun, and when Senator Clark, held a friendly conversa they appear there is always sudden silence

Mrs. Molineux Pale.

The younger Mrs. Molineux varied her ostume today with a brown silk shirt waist. Heretofore she has worn white or black. The young woman seemed to have recovered completely from her nervousness of yesterday, occasioned by Mr. Osborne's scathing arraignment of her husbands and many allusions to herself as the sole motive for the putting away of She was a bit pale, but her eyes Mr. Chandler drew a little group around were bright and clear, and she seemed to him while exhibiting and explaining a dia e in good spirits. She raised her veil as gram with which he intended to illustrate oon as she entered the courtroom and bis speech on the Currency bill. Among spent fifteen or twenty minutes in conver- the early arrivals were former Represent sation with Mr. Weeks, beside whom she

The fact that her husband was aready ris took his seat at the table and proceeded ithin the shadow of a terrible uncer- to glance through the printed report of the his fate was to be decided, until the him and idly twirled a pencil in his fingers welve patient, intelligent men who have while his quick eye surveyed all that was or two months listened to the tedious progressing in the room. stimony submitted by Mr. Osborne in upport of his charges, decided whether he was to go to the electric chair or return to her, did not seem to disturb her comosure of mind. She repeatedly smiled as

she talked to Mr. Weeks. The older woman was more subdued. She ept her eyes down, and had little to say, xcept when her husband, the white-haired general, spoke to her. The general was quiet and dignified. He watched the busting about of the lawyers' clerks and others with curious interest, but spoke to no

Molineux entered the courtroom with his norning with several prominent members be keeping as far ahead as possible of the jailor who followed him. His pale face one until he reached the table at which principal subject under discussion was a plan to relieve Hawaii, and, particularly, the city of Honolulu, from the ravages of the bubble release. and smiled as he shook the hand of his father. The general smiled back, bravely, but mournfully. The younger man's face sobered instantly, and the muscles became rigid again. Obviously the two men appre clated the gravity of the situation. Molineux was all attention today. He kept his eves mainly upon the recorder, and only averted them when Mr. Weeks at his side whispered something into his ear or Mr Battle looked up from his papers and leaned over the table to say something to him

Before charging the fury the recorder had a short talk with Mr. Battle regarding the requests the defence had said it de sired to make. The requests were two in number and were submitted in writing They were not read out. Then, after a delay of several minutes, during which the arymen went through their morning mail, McLaughlin rapped for order and the recorder began reading his charge. Every whisper stopped and the only sounds in the courtroom were an occasional cough o sniff, the scratching of the reporters' pen cils, and the voice of the recorder. The ecorder spoke slowly and distinctly in a voice that could be heard all over the ourtroom. It was very different from his isual way of speaking.

The Recorder's Charge

The recorder's charge was as follows: "Gentlemen of the Jury: Before pro eeding with the charge in the presen ase, I wish to express my appreciation o the manner in which you have listened t the long deliberations in this trial. And before going into the details of the case, I will submit to you the rules of law which you must remember and obey in the etermination of your verdict. But I must call your attention to some irrelevant

for the State and for the defense have had back, side, and over the heart. casion to indulge in some arguments which were at times heated and zealous But you must not let those differences of opinion among counsel blind you to the onsideration of the main thing of the trial which is the guilt or the innocence of the

"Out of a total of 504 talesmen who were examined as to their qualifications to act as jurors in this case you were selected to sit in judgment on the question of the guilt or the innocence of the defendant. No harder duty can devolve upon a citizen than to render judgment affecting the life of another person. Under our system of jurisprudence it is indispensable that some persons perform that duty. While many citizens evade and shirk that duty, you accepted that responsibility, and your Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Re-

close attention throughout this trial justifies the confidence of the court in you. The trial has lasted for nearly three calendar months. In that length of time

Mr. Allen of Nebraska Catches the Senate Napping.

The Sympathy of That Body With the Burghers, and an Expression in Favor of American Mediation Included in the Proposition-A Reconsideration After Its Adoption.

A resolution declaring the sympathy of the Senate for the Boers "in their heroic and declaring that the United States should easonable doubt. The defendant is not offer its good offices as mediator "to the end that further bloodshed may be avert-The defendant may take the witness stand n his own behalf, but his failure to do so day. ed," was passed by the Senate at 12:30 to-

There was no objection and the resolu tion was passed by unanimous consent, It was afterward reconsidered and went over in the usual way to come up after the distion of the Currency bill.

The passage of the resolution is considered at the Capitol as one of the most remarkable bits of legislation in the his ry of the se ion. It went through while a spell of a sent-mindedness had fallen ent of Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Adams on December 28, 1898. He said that oon nearly all the usually alert men of he main facts which the jury should take the Senate. Only the few Boer sympahizers appeared to be awake. There were about twenty Republican Senators present ncluding the watchful Senators from New Hampshire and Iowa, Chandler and Alli-

> he properly could to call the attention of the Senate to the character of the resolution, but without avail. The clerk read t, but only Mr. Allen, Mr. Mason, Mr Hale, and Mr. Pettigrew seemed to hear. All others appeared to be unconscious.

During the routine of the morning hou Mr. Allen arose at his desk at the south end of the chamber, and said:

end of the chamber, and said:
"Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following resolution be adopted." A page carried the slip of paper to the clerk's desk as Mr. Frye mechanically repeated with the necessary changes, the words of the Senator from Nebraska. Then the harsh, hard, voice of the clerk rang out loud and clear as he read the Allen resolution, which follows: against Senator Clark. These lawyers hurl

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States of America extends its sympathy to the people of the South African Republic in their heroic truggle for liberty and popular government, and elieves it to be the duty of the Government of the inited States of America to offer mediation to the not that further bloodshed may be averted and an onorable peace may be concluded between the ellicer of Covernment. log fire at the west end of the chamber and

significant way, if there was objection, senator Allison was writing a letter, and senator Chandler was looking over the speech which he was preparing to deliver. Many Senators were reading, writing, or conversing. Only Allen, Mason, Pettigrew, and Hale appeared to be alive to the fact that an important resolution was pending—that a resolution was about to

o through which, if discovered, would be romptly buried.
Mr. Frye said despondently "If there e no objection the resolution will be dopted." Then arose a long pause. The

William E. Tierney, State Senator from There being no objection, the resolution was passed. As the announcement of this fact was made, Senator Pettus of Alabama, the oldest man in the Senate, recovered Broadwater county, who was under direct examination when the committee adjourned yesterday afternon, was the first to take the stand this morning. His examination was continued by former Senator Faulkuer. He went at length into the private affairs of the firms of which he is the private affairs of the firms of which he is consciousness. Rising ponderously at his desk, he said: "Mr. President, I should like to have had something to say on that

private analys of the firms of which he is a member, to prove that his wealth was not greater after the adjournment of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Montana than before his election to the Legislature. It had been charged by the memorialists that State Senator Tierney had been corresolution."
Senator Allen was laughing.
The President pro tempore rudely awakened the Senate by saying: "The Chair asks unanimous consent that the resolution be reconsidered." Mr. Allen said he would not that state scanfor herney had been cor-ruptly influenced to cast his vote for W. A. Clark for United States Sepator. The cross-examination of the witness was begun by former Representative, Hart-man. Mr. Tierney was forced to explain

object.

The resolution was again put before the Senate, and Mr. Allison moved that it be allowed to go over under the rule. This

disposition was made of the resolution. SALARIES OF JUSTICES. Hearing on the Bill to Provide for

The subcommittee on Judiciary of the were drawn, and at what banks he had cashed checks received by him. The question of the receipts of his business was enquired into. The testimony in chief of the witness, was not shaken.

William Bernes of Columbia Falls. House District Committee, gave a hearthe salaries of the Justices of the courts of the District of Columbia. Ross Perry, John Jay Edson, and Judges Bradley, Morris, Cole, and Peele, appeared before he committee and made arguments in be half of the bill. The claim was made that the present salaries of Justices was in-sufficient, and not in keeping with the dignity of the position. The subcommittee cemed much impressed with the argu-

BURIED AT ARLINGTON.

The Funeral Services Over the Remains of Lieutenant Taylor.

The remains of Lieut. Edward Taylor, of the Twelfth Infantry, were buried at Arington Cemetery at 11 o'clock this morning. Lieutenant Taylor was from St. Louis, Mo., and was killed by a railroad train in the Philippines while crossing a trestle in ursait of insurgents.

or even with Clark."

"Did Whiteside say anything about this earing at Washington?"

"Yes, he said they would carry the fight gainst Clark to Washington."

The witness said that he met Whiteside is Helena a few days after the Senatorial lection. "I asked Mr. Whiteside to let me are moved to said the leading the said helena is the said that he was moved to said the said helena and the said helena is the said the said helena is the said the said me was moved to said the said th the deceased were present at the services at Arlington, which consisted of the reading of the burial service, short prayers, tachment of cavalry from Fort Myer.

A BOY AS A DETECTIVE.

He Secures Convicting Evidence in

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 10 .- William Wiliams, nineteen years old, has been convicted of arson for starting fires which destroved a dwelling and barn at Priceburg and nearly caused the burning of Kiefer's Totel. The main point in the evidence against him was that he was the first to iscover each of the fires.

A boy detective, put in a cell at the jail with him, and who told Williams of all orts of crimes he himself had committed, worked Williams to tell stories about his

FOUND DRIPPING WITH WATER. The Police Believe Miss Helff At-

Anna E. Helff, twenty-four years of age, ves with ber brother George D. Helff, a reman attached to No. 7 engine company, and two sisters at 712 Q Street northwest, was found early this morning at the Ar-

Her clothing was vet as if she had just emerged from the river. Hospital Steward McCoyne, who observed her, called the poice, and the young woman was taken to

lows: 'Iad a very rough passage, little damage was done.' The Sheridan sailed from Seattle about three weeks ago, with a large cargo of forage for the troops in B. & O. Saturday and Sunday, bruary 20 and 11, good for return natil follow-t Mondy Tickets good on all trains except yal Lin. ed.

CONFERRING AT FRANKFORT.

Taylor and His Partisans Meet Behind Closed Doors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10.-Although was definitely stated yesterday by Walter Day that Governor Taylor had refus to sign the peace agreement drafted by the Louisville conference, and although it was earned that part of the troops are to be sent home, things do not look very peace

At noon about 150 prominent Republi cans and Taylor Democrats met in the chamber of the House of Representatives Representatives of the press were barred out. Adjutant General Collier's appear

ance was the signal for applause. When Governor Taylor came in the owd stood up and cheered. The doors were tightly closed and guarded by oldiers. It is thought that Governor Taylor is making a speech in which he is setting forth just the conditions that con

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY. The Convention Denonneed by Rep-

resentatives Daly and Kluttz. 'The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, now be re the Senate for ratification, is the most infamous proposition ever submitted to that body," said Representative Daly of New Jersey to a Times reporter this morn "To ratify that treaty is to abrogate the Monroe Doctrine, which has been respected and observed by all the sections of the world since it was proclaimed by President Monroe. I am heartily in favor of the building of the Nicaragua Canal, and I want the United States to construc and own that great enterprise without asking the consent of any nation on earth. The idea that at this day in our history we are to bow to England and give up everything gained by the Monroe Doctrine is

The American people will not stand for t. England controls the entrance to the Suez Canal, and I do not recall that she ever asked the consent of the United States or any other nation. But it is now said that we must abandon the principles been recognized and respected by the world in order to carry into execution

"England has never," said Mr. Daly, "re garded the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as a serious document. In fact, she has ignored it, but this Hay-Pauncefote ruse revives the former instrument, and gives it vital-The United States should go ahead, build and fortify the canal as we have a right to do, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

a right to do, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

"If the positions were reversed England would not consult the wishes of the United States. The proposed canal is on this continent; it is an affair to be controlled by this Government and the Monroe Doctrine which the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty seeks to nullify, gives us absolute jurisdiction. The people will never consent to England to have any part in the control of the Nicaragua Canal."

In a brief interview this morning. Mr. Kluttz of North Carolina said that in his opinion the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty ought not to be ratified by the Senate, and further that if ratified, the House ought not, and would not vote the appropriation for building the Nicaragua Canal under its provisions.

Mr. Kluttz is heartly in favor of the

Mr. Kluttz is heartily in favor of the anal as a great outlet for Southern procanal as a great outlet for Southern productions, both agricultural and manufactured, but in his opinion the canal, when built, should be absolutely under the control of this country, with full right to fortify, protect, regulate, and control it.

"We should have the absolute right to exclude from its advantages the ships of hostile nations in case of war," he said, "otherwise, we will simply be putting up the money to build the canal for the benefit of foreign and possibly hostile nations, without the ability to protect it or tions, without the ability to protect it of the adjacent waters, and in case of wa with any European power, we would be

furnishing it with a shorter way for reaching and attacking our Pa-cific and island possessions. abrogates the Monroe Doctrine, acknowl edges the defunct Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

American, undemocratic, and unreput Mr. Kluttz does not believe the Admin

NEVER DECLARED VOID.

Bulwer Treaty.

A high official of the State Departmen aid today that there appeared to be creat deal of misunderstanding as to the ondition of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty He said that the treaty had never been leclared or acknowledged to be void by his Government or that of Great Britain Every English Cabinet had insisted that the treaty was in force and every Ameri

had recognized that claim. But Mr. Fre-linghuysen had gone only so far as to hold that the treaty was voidable not that it had been recognized as void. Mr. Blaine's position, the official ex-plained, was that negotiation was necesreaty, the exact position assumed by the present Administration in arranging the

A Bill for Improving Alleys. Mr. McMillan, Chairman of the Commit ee on the District of Columbia, introfuced a bill in the Senate today to pre vide for the widening, extension, and straightening of the alleys of the District He also introduced a bill creating a com mission for the condemnation of the un sanitary buildings in the District of Co

Mr. Macrum's Arrival. It was said at Willard's Hotel late thi afternoon that former Consul Macrum had

not arrived in the city from Ohio, but was

expected at any time. His mail at the hotel is large and constantly increasing.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 10.—Henry Wright, an aged resident of Easton, is a believer in witchcraft. Recently he filled up all the holes in his house with paper and has Yesterday he was arrested on complaint of neighbors, but was discharged from

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10,-Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committee-No. 1 Police Station.

The circumstances surrounding Miss would accept the nomination as Vice President, life the were communitied. Mr. Payne tempted to commit suicide, After her clothing was dried she was taken home. The conversations and correspondence with Roosevelt. Mr. Payne regards the conversations are the most available candidate. for the position.

Flynn's Business Cottege, 5th and K.

JISCUSSED BY CHANDLER

Debate on the Financial Bill Resumed in the Senate.

An Appeal for the Double Standard. The Republican Party Pledged to Bimetallism-The Declaration in Favor of Gold Unwise-A Protest Against a Grievous Wrong,

The Financial bill was taken up in the enate today, and Mr. Chandler made a speech in opposition to it. He characterized it as a defiance of the Republican platform of 1896, and as unqualified gold monometallism and said that to advocate or submit to it (without adequate recognition of the desire and determination of the American people for the remonetization of silver) would be an abandonment of depublican principles.

"The Republican party," he declared, is pledged to bimetallism. The declaration of the bill in favor of gold is unwise. There is no need of this law. Let us reterate the law of 1893, and not enact gold onometallism in violation of the pledges of the Republican party. Let the conven-tion, to be held in the next, decide that question.

"The question of gold monometallism is moral one. Prof. Suez says that the inerest of humanity demands bimetallism. If the words 'a crime against humanity are objection to, I will only say that gold nometallism is a wrong to humanity. Less than one-seventh of the people of the world prefer the gold standard and this small proportion posses of the monetary gold.

"The cruel treatment inflitted upon ndia should awaken the continued efforts f bimetallists the world over. The United states should be no party to the crime against the people of India, who have no self-government and cannot resist the ruelty with which the gold class is now reating them.

"It is with sincere regret that I differ e radically from my political associates in this body. But my convictions of duty not abandoned the faith of the fathers. I tand upon the ancient ways. I want the

stand upon the ancient ways. I want the double standard. So do 1.200,000,000 of the people of this world of ours; while only 200,000,006 want the single standard. "We want the real money of the world to be eight billions of dollars in colo. They want it to be only four billions of dollars. The difference means injustice, injury, suffering, and distress to millions of God's poor people the world over: while the gold class is to wax fat at the cost of their lass is to wax fat at the cost of their

netallism, but to renew in unmistakab'e anguage our off-repeated pledges to

Senators Money and Chilton also spoke in opposition to the bill.

COLONEL BRYAN IN THE CITY. The Democratic Leader Returns

From His Eastern Trip. Col. W. J. Bryan returned to this ity this morning from the East, arriving at 8 o'clock. He went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where later he said he was too

tired to talk politics. Mr. Bryan said that he would meet Sen-tor Jones and several of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen this afternoon for a conference.

THE NEW COMMISSION

The President Considering the Phil-

The President is considering the ap ntment of other members of the new Philippine Commission, of which Judge Taft is the chairman. It is practically setled that Col. Charles Denby and Prof. Worcester will, be reappointed.

The name of Senator McLaurin has been ion from the South, and this morning a hint was dropped by Senator Depew that a ominent Republican of New York might be available as the fifth member of the Commission. It was understood also that Representative McCall of Massachusetts Wolcott from his State named on the Com-

A CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

The Appointment of Commander

The assignment of Commander Wainwright, of Washington, to succeed Rear intendent of the Naval Academy at Annapalis, will result in Commanders Charles T. Hutchins, George H. Kearney, and Royal R. Ingesoll being transferred from the

Academy to other stations, Commander Wainwright is the junior in rank of the other three commanders and naval etiquette will not permit senior offi-cers to serve under junior officers. Three new officers will be asigned in a few days

THE PRESIDENT THANKED.

A Resolution Adopted by Hancock Regiment, U. V. U.

At a regular meeting last night Hancock Regiment, No. 1, Department of the Potomae, Union Veterans' Union, the following esolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks and express our deep sense of gratitude to Comrade and President William McKinley for his prompt action in modifying the Civil Service Commission rules, in a recent coder, relating to the restoartion, reappointment, and promotion of veterans of the war.

Resolved, That the colonel and adjutant of this regiment be authorized and directed to forward a copy of this resolution to President McKinley; also lurnish copies to the press for publication.

Lehman's Terrible Fall.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 10.-Charles Lehman met with a fatal accident at the since repeatedly discharged his revolver | Eureka slate quarry, about two miles from into the holes to keep away the witches. Statington, yesterday afternoon. He was the bell boy, and signaled the, engineer when to start the hoist. He occupied a shanty. In some manner one of the rones man, has stated that Governor Roosevelt would accept the nomination as Vice President, if he were commanded. Mr. Payne declared that his conviction was based bottom of the quarry, as his head struck

Governor as the most available candidate \$1.25 To Faltimore and Re- \$1.25 turn via Pennsylvania Railroad.